Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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ATTENTION DEMOCRATS!!!

TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

In accordance with the desire of many democrats, the County Committee have determined to hold a series of meetings throughout the County at the times and places set forth below. It is hoped that the Township Committees will give full notice in their respective Townships, and that all good citizens, of whatever party, who love the Union and desire an end to the Know Nothing Abolition agitation which now threatens it, will countenance these meetings by their presence. We can promise to all, as well to our adversaries as our friends, and those who are "halting between two opinions," a calm, temperate, and honest discussion of the great issues before the Country. In addition to the Speakers announced in the *Gazette* of last week, we expect the meetings to be addressed by Col. O. C. HARTLEY, formerly of the Bedford Bar, and now of Galveston, Texas.

West Providence, Monday, August 11, at the village of Bloody Run:
East Providence, Tuesday, August 12, at D. A. T. Black's:
Monroe, Wednesday, August 13, at Clearville:
Harrison, Wednesday, August 13, at Keyser's School House:
Southampton, Thursday, August 14, at Buxton's Meeting House:
Juniata, Thursday, August 14, at Buena Vista.
Colerain, Friday, August 15, at Rainsburg:
Londonderry, Friday, August 15, at Bridgeport:
C. Valley, Saturday, August 16, at Centerville:
St. Clair, Monday, August 18, at St. Clairsville:
Union, Tuesday, August 19, at Ake's Mill:
Napier, Wednesday, August 20, at Schellsburg:
Hopewell, Broad Top and Liberty, Thursday, August 21, at Hopewell:
Middle Woodberry, Friday, August 22, at the village of Woodberry:
South Woodberry, Saturday, August 23, at Pattonsville:

WM. P. SCHELL,
JOHN CESSNA,
JOSEPH W. TATE,
WM. M. HALL,
SAML. G. STATLER,
G. H. SPANG,
F. D. BEEGLE,
County Committee.

July 11, 1856.

Freaks of Imagination.

Tulpius mentions a painter, who verily believed that all the bones of his body were so soft and flexible that they might easily be crushed together, or folded one within another, like pieces of pliable wax.

A Lusitanian physician had a patient who insisted that he was perpetually frozen, and would sit before a great fire even in dog days. The Portuguese doctor made him a dress of rough sheep-skins, saturated with aqua vitæ, and set him on fire. He then said he was quite warm, rather too much so, and so was cured.

Galen and Avicen make mention of people who have fancied themselves earthen pots, and therefore have carefully avoided being touched for fear they should be broken.

Then there is the case of the insane watchmaker, mentioned by Pinel, who insisted that he had been guillotined, and that another head had afterwards, by mistake, been put on his shoulders, instead of his own. "Look at these teeth," he would say; "mine were extremely handsome—these are decayed. My mouth was sound and healthy: this is foul. How different is the hair from that of my own head!"

Mr. Haslam, in his work on insanity, mentions a case of one, who insisted that he had no mouth, and when compelled by force to swallow, declared that a wound had been made in his throat, through which the food had been introduced.

Benvenuti Cellini, the celebrated Florentine artist, in his Life says, that "the governor of the castle in which the former was confined had a periodical disorder of this sort; every year he had some different whim. One time he conceived himself changed into a pitcher of oil; another time he conceived himself a frog, and began to leap as such; another time, again, he imagined he was dead; and it was found necessary to humor his conceit by making a show of burying him. At length he thought himself a bat, and when he went to take a walk, he sometimes made just such a noise as bats do; he likewise used gestures with his hands and body, as if he were going to fly."

A young man had a strong imagination that he was dead, and earnestly begged his friends to bury him. They consented, by the advice of the physician. He was laid upon a bier, and carried upon the shoulders of men to church, when some pleasant fellows, up to the business, met the procession and inquired who it was: they answered: "And a very good job it is," said one of them, "for the world is well rid of a very bad character, which the gallows must have had in due course." The young man now lying dead, hearing this, popped his head up, and said they ought to be ashamed of themselves in thus traducing his fair fame; and if he was alive he would thrash them for their insolence. But they continued to utter the most disgraceful language. Flesh and blood could no longer bear it; up he jumps, they run, he after them, until he fell down quite exhausted. He was put to bed; the violent exertion he had gone through promoted perspiration, and he got well.

☞From my soul I respect the laboring man. Labor is the foundation of the wealth of every country; and the free laborers of the north deserve respect both for their probity and their intelligence. Heaven forbid that I should do them wrong! Of all the countries on the earth we ought to have the most consideration for the laboring man.—*James Buchanan.*

THE CRISIS.—Messrs. Hopkins and Brown, of the Harrisburg Patriot and Union, have commenced the publication of a campaign paper with the above title. It is a spirited little publication, and will doubtless do good service during the campaign.

SENATOR BIGLER'S SPEECH.

Senator BIGLER addressed the Democracy, in Independence Square, on the 4th, at great length and with telling effect, presenting and discussing all the political topics of the day, and holding the vast crowd for full two hours. His speech will be published at length as soon as prepared. It will make a good campaign document. We insert the following extract from it for the purpose of correcting an error which the reporter for the *Bulletin* and *Despatch* seems to have committed, as to what Mr. BIGLER said touching the Kansas difficulties. The graphic and terrible description of the state of society in that Territory, attributed to him, by the reporter, is that which he gave as coming from Republican members of Congress:—

But now for the Kansas question, and the course of the Republican or Fremont party. Ever since the commencement of the present session of Congress the whole country has been agitated, deeply and violently agitated, concerning the state of society in Kansas. The most accomplished artists of the Republican party have painted the startling picture from time to time. That the simple reflection of the truth would have made a picture dark enough, no one can doubt; but that these gentlemen, for purposes of their own, have given it the deepest shade practicable, is just as evident. We had been told by the Republican orators in Congress, on the rostrum and in the pulpit, that the people of Missouri had invaded that Territory, and controlled the elections for members of the Legislature held in March 1855; that the free-State men had been driven from the polls; that the government had been usurped by mere brute force; that the laws of Kansas were not valid laws; that anarchy reigned in Kansas; that arsons and murders were invoked to serve the ends of slavery; that finally Kansas and liberty lay bleeding at the feet of the border ruffians, and that the whole country was on the verge of civil war. Here is a picture; now what remedy did the Republican Representatives in Congress propose. Did they ask a legal and just measure of reform? By no means, fellow-citizens; but with the denunciations against the lawless authorities of Kansas still fresh on their lips, they became the advocates of the Topeka Convention and the State Constitution framed by that body, a movement admitedly without law, and in controvention of law and in menace of the Government. With all this seeming reverence for the law, they could advocate a revolutionary step taken in defiance of the Government. We were told that the admission of Kansas as a State, was the only remedy for her evils; the only mode of quieting the public mind and averting civil war in the Territory.

Well, gentlemen, it had became apparent to all, that some effective and final measure of pacification was demanded by the best interest, not only of Kansas, but of the whole nation; that whilst the laws of the local Legislature were technically legal, the right of suffrage had been abused in selecting the members, and that many of the Statutes were oppressive and unjust, and in conflict with the Constitution, and the original Kansas Nebraska act.

With a view to meet these difficulties, Mr. Toombs, a Southern Senator, about ten days since, introduced a bill providing for the prompt admission of Kansas as a State. His proposition was referred to the Territorial Committee, and reported to the Senate on Monday last, by Mr. Douglas, and Wednesday fixed for a final vote.

That bill provides that the present inhabitants may elect delegates to a Convention to meet in November next, to form a constitution, preparatory to admission as a State; that a board of five commissioners should be appointed by the President, to repair to the Territory, to superintend the election of delegates; to make an enumeration of the legal voters; and put up a list of voters at every District; and that only those who are now in the Territory, and those who may have left on business or because of the sad state of the society, shall vote. The law throws ample guards about the ballot box, by heavy penalties against illegal voting or violent efforts to interfere with the right of suffrage; it also annuls the Territorial statutes subversive of the liberties of speech and the freedom of the press, and those requiring an oath of fidelity to the Fugitive Slave Law as a qualification for a voter and other absurd provisions. These statutes being inconsistent with the Constitution and the organic law, are clearly within the scope of the Congressional correction, without interfering with the doctrine of non-intervention, for the Kansas law provides that the action of the territorial legislature shall be confined "to rightful subjects of legislation." Here, then, was a measure of peace and law, the prompt admission of Kansas as a State, irrespective of her decision on the Slavery question. Its vital object being to terminate at once all motive on the part of outsiders to force temporary population into the territory, with the view to control its policy on the Slavery question.

What followed? Did the Republican Senators support this measure? Did they accept this proposition to bring Kansas in as a State? By no means; to my amazement it met their violent resistance. The first demonstration came from the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Wilson, who proposed to strike out the entire bill and insert a section, simply repealing all the laws of Kansas; substituting anarchy for the admission of the Territory as a State. The Senator from New York, Mr. Seward, the leader and the intellect of that party, still insisted upon the Topeka Constitution. In the face of all his anthemas against the lawless authorities in Kansas, he voted to sanction a measure wanting in the slightest coloring of authority, and which had been brought forth in defiance of the law and its officers; and what is surprising, in addition, his course seems to be sanctioned by the entire Republican press, headed by that common fountain of fanaticisms, falsehoods and vagaries, the New York *Tribune*. The Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Hale, proposed to strike out the fourth of July, 1856, as the time that the law should take effect, and insert July, 1857, so that the strife in Kansas might last a year longer; that bleeding Kansas, for whose people so many crockadile tears had been shed, might bleed on. They first objected that the local laws forbid and punished free discussion, and thus the slavery men had the advantage; then the bill was amended, as had been agreed upon by the committee, so as to annul all such laws. The next objection was, that the Free State men had been driven from the Territory, and the friends of slavery would have things all their own way; then the bill was so amended as to give all former citizens the opportunity to return and participate in the election. The next plea was that the intention and effect was to bring Kansas in as a Slave State. The answer was no; it provides that the unrestrained will of the *bona fide* citizens shall settle that question, and that the objection could not properly come from the Republican side, because they had uniformly claimed that a very large majority of the real settlers are against slavery, and that all they sought was a fair expression of popular will. But reason was powerless. They resisted to the end; and finally the bill passed at the end of a session of twenty-one hours, by a vote of 33 to 42.

Within a few hours after, the House passed a bill admitting Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, and thus the issue is fairly made up. The Democrats are for bringing in Kansas by the straight way and under the auspices of the law; the Republicans insist upon her admission by the crooked way, a way tarnished by violence and revolution. The Democrats contend for a constitution to be made by the whole people, through a pure ballot-box: The Republicans for one made by a party without the agency of law or the ballot-box. Judge ye between us.

THE BROOKS AND SUMNER CASE.

This came up for trial yesterday morning before Judge Crawford of the criminal court.—The District Attorney appeared for the United States, and Hon. John L. Orr, of South Carolina, and John A. Linton, Esq., of this city, for defence. The evidence adduced did not differ materially from that given before the Congressional committee. At the close of the testimony, Mr. Brooks addressed the court as follows:

May it please your honor: May I be permitted to say a word? [Judge Crawford. Certainly.] I appear in person before this honorable court simply to receive its judgment. I would have preferred that the person on whom the assault was committed had been present to answer whether or not his speech which libelled my State and my blood, was printed before its delivery in the Senate. I feel confident that, under oath, he could not have denied this fact, which, with due deference to your honor, I regard as material to my defence, inasmuch as a libel is contrary to law, and to that extent would operate in the extenuation of my offence.

I would like to have inquired of him, in person, as to the degree of his personal injuries, and to have been informed in what way he could reconcile that part of his statement as to the words used by me when the assault was made with the sentence which immediately succeeds this language in his testimony before the investigating committee, and which is as follows:

"While these words were passing from his [my] lips, he commenced a succession of blows with a heavy cane on my bare head, *by the first of which I was stunned* so as to lose sight."

It would have gratified me had he been compelled to answer under oath as to the violence of the first blow, which I aver was but a tap, and intended to put him on his guard.

But, sir, he is conveniently and deliberately absent and on travel, notwithstanding but six days ago this case was postponed on account of his extreme indisposition and the materiality of his testimony; and yet, with all these disadvantages, I prefer to receive the judgment of the court than to continue in suspense.

It is not my purpose to adduce any evidence in defence.

I have already accomplished more than half the journey of life, and this is the first time that it has been my misfortune to be arrainged before any judicial tribunal as a breaker of any law of my country. I confess, sir, and without shame, that my sensibilities are disturbed by my novel position, and I have but to express my profound regret that, in discharging a duty imposed upon me by my own sense of right and the sentiment of the gallant people it is my pride and honor to represent, I am constrained, as a consequence, to approach you as a violator, and not as a maker, of the laws.

In extenuation of my offence, permit me to say that no extraordinary power of invention is requisite to imagine a variety of personal grievances which the good of society and even public morality require to be redressed; and yet no adequate legal remedy may be had. So, also, are there cases which may fall under the condemnation of the letter of the law, and yet like considerations will restrain its penalties. The villain who perverts the best feelings of the better sex, and rewards unsuspecting devotion with ruin, may bid defiance to this honorable court. But, where a sister's dishonor is blotted out with the blood of her destroyer, an intelligent and wholsome public opinion, imbodied in an intelligent and virtuous jury, always has, and always will, control the law, and popular sentiment will applaud what the books condemn.

It is the glory of the law that it is founded in reason. But can that reasoning be just which is not regardful of human feeling? Sir, no one knows better than yourself that such a reproach does not rest upon our jurisprudence; for, even the stern letter of the law touches with tenderness the husband who slays in the act the usurper of his bed. The child who kills in the defence of its parent is excused by the law, which is ever regardful of the virtuous impulses of nature.

By a parity of reasoning, patriotism is regarded by every nation upon earth as the cardinal political virtue. Laws are made to reward it, and to perpetuate the names of those who are its exemplers. And can it be expected—will it be required—that I, with a heart to feel, and an arm to strike, shall patiently hear and ignobly submit while my political mother is covered with insult, and obliquy, and dishonor?—while her character is slandered and her reputation libelled?

Sir, the substance which I have been gathering for my children may be sqandered, my body may be consigned to the common jail, my life itself may be forfeited, but I will be true to the instincts of my nature—true to the home of my nativity, and to the mother that bore me.

The first political lesson which my ripening faculties fully comprehended and appreciated was the high moral and social obligations of every citizen to bow himself to the majesty of the law. In obedience to the precepts of my youth which are sanctioned by the experience and judgment of mature years, I submit my case to the discretion of the court with entire confidence, that while you, sir, as a Magistrate, perform your whole duty to the country and yourself, you will remember that in every regulated community public opinion distinguishes between crime and honorable resentment, and tolerates the refuge which men sometimes seek in the magnanimity of the judges.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Brooks's remarks, Judge Crawford proceeded to give the following decision:

"As this matter will be in a short time the subject of investigation in another place, and as it is not necessary to the discharge of my duty that I should remark on the evidence adduced, which I could not do without touching on some of the points that will probably be raised elsewhere, it appears to me to be proper that the sentence of the court should be pronounced without comment. The sentence is that the defendant pay a fine of $300.

More Old Line Whigs Coming to the Rescue of the Union.—The following is a report of the remarks made by the Hon. SAMUEL CALHOUTHERS, formerly a staunch Whig, at the Democratic Ratification Meeting in Washington, on the 18th ult.

Gentlemen: You have heard to-night an eloquent voice from the gallant State of old Kentucky—a land rich in soil, fat cattle, and great men. (Applause.) You have also heard the eloquent voice of a distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, that noble and gallant State which, by its devotion to the great cause of the Union, and its strict adherence to the Constitution, has erected for herself a proud title among her sister States; and you have also heard the voice of a distinguished old line democrat cheering you on in this great and noble struggle. I come to speak to you as an old line *whig*.—("Good," "good." It is something new and strange for me to address a democratic audience as a democrat. (Cheers.)

My life has been devoted to the support of whig men and whig measures. It was so devoted because I thought in my heart that the whig party was the most conservative party, and that it gathered more closely around the Constitution than any other. Therefore I gave that party all the warm love and devotion of my youth. But my old party is now disorganized and gone. I followed the whig banner as long as the whig banner floated over the field of fight; but when that whig banner was brought down upon the grave of Clay, I found the whig party, too, was gone, and I looked around me to see where I should find the next most conservative party. While doing so I came in contact with a certain set of men engaged in certain secret, club sort of operations, who declared that *they* were the true conservators of the Union and the Constitution; that *they* had taken specially in charge nationality and the preservation of the Union. They invited me to join them, upon the condition that, if I did not like them, I could withdraw. I speak of the Know Nothing party. [Laughter.]

Well, allured by this promise of that for which I was in search, I went in and took a look at "Sam." (Laughter.) I took a good look at him, all over and all around. I paid my half dollar too. (Laughter.) I saw the animal, and the animal which you have heard talked about as the "woolly horse" I found to be a great humbug. (Cheers.)

Well, I got my foot out of that, but still I did not like to knock under to this democratic party which I had been fighting all my life. I looked around for some other party that spoke the same voice in Maine and N. Hampshire that they spoke in Texas and Arkansas. I found but one party that spoke the same voice and that gathered in all the solid men around the Constitution of my country, and which declared doctrines necessary to the preservation of the Union of these States. That, gentlemen, was the Democratic party. "Good, good," and applause.")

I gave in my adhesion, and I am here to-night to speak for the platform of that party upon no sectional question which distracts the country. I am here to speak for Pennsylvania. [Cheers.] His name, his notoriety, his antecedents, all go to prove to the American people that if he is elected, that conservative principle to which I was attached in the whig party, and to which I had devoted my life, will be carried out in the democratic party, and therefore I am for James Buchanan for President.

Again; do any of you know John C. Breckinridge? ["Yes!" "yes!"] You do? Then you know God never made a nobler specimen of manhood than John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. Who would not love to cast his vote for him, the soul of honor and of chivalry?

I know that the democratic host and the old line whig host of this country will rush to the support of that ticket. How then can we fail, when every old line whig who loves his country must feel that even Fillmore, with all his high title to respect, with all his conservatism, is dead, so far as the presidency is concerned? Is there an intelligent man who believes that Millard Fillmore can carry a single northern State. Not one such here to-night. If he cannot is it not perfect madness for the South to throw away their votes upon him? We should look at the issue as it is. It is an issue solely between the democratic and the black republican organizations. If any man here loves black republicanism, if any man here loves Africans better than his country, let him vote for Fremont, or whoever the fusion folks may nominate. If there is here any old line whig or democrat who loves the constitution and the Union better than he loves negroes, let him bury the recollection of past fights, of past dissensions and come out as a pure patriot, as a true man—come out as one who can sacrifice old prejudices upon the altar of his country, and vote for James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge. (Great cheering.)

Fillmore and Fremont.

The New York *Times* gives the proceedings of the Massachusetts American State Convention, held at Springfield on Tuesday. A large number of State office-holders were present, though but few delegates appeared from the farming districts. After a series of preliminary troubles and difficulties, the Convention at last succeeded in effecting an organization. After which the President called for business. No response. Called again. No answer. After waiting a reasonable time, a delegate moved to adjourn as there seemed to be no business to be transacted. This started the slow coaches and the resolution was laid upon the table.

Then other difficulties arose about contested seats—in relation to the mode of balloting—upon the reports of Committee on Credentials, &c. The dissatisfied delegates bolted and the FILLMORE men applauded. An informal vote was then taken. FREMONT had 223, FILLMORE 219, and a few scattering. The Wooly Horse was ahead, and finally got the nomination.—Three cheers for FREMONT—three groans from the FILLMORE men.

At the meeting at five o'clock, Mr. COOK, of Boston, said that in the name of nearly two hundred delegates, he rose to bid the Convention farewell. They could stay there no longer with honor. He called upon the friends of Mr. FILLMORE to withdraw, which they did, cheering vociferously for their candidate and their cause. This was met on the part of the others by a storm of hisses.

Rev. Mr. USHER, of Medford, said he came there for FREMONT, he voted for FREMONT, and he called for three cheers when he got the nomination. They could get along without the FILLMORE men. They were few in numbers, and few in constituents. The Rev. gentleman's name was placed on the FREMONT Electoral ticket.

Ex-Gov. JOHNSTON, of our own State, was placed upon the FREMONT ticket as the candidate for Vice President. Whether he will drive away as many voters in Massachusetts as Mr. GREELEY said he would in Pennsylvania, remains to be seen. An effort was made to have the nominations recorded as *unanimous*, but that failed.

Rev. A. C. L. ARNOLD, a gentleman somewhat too well known, then earnestly advocated an immediate adjournment and no nomination of State officers. Some of the delegates said that if a State ticket was nominated now, it would certainly be defeated—so the matter was postponed.

The FILLMORE men organized a Convention of their own. Their speeches had the true grit. There was a spice in their remarks little short in pungency to Cayenne pepper. The GARDENER men are inexpressibly mortified at their failure to nominate a State ticket—and so the matter stands.

NATIONAL MEN WILL SAVE THE UNION.—Mr. Fillmore expresses the opinion that the election of Colonel Fremont by a purely sectional vote would not be submitted to by the South, and he very strongly intimates that resistance would be justifiable. The champions of Colonel Fremont charge vehemently that the election of Mr. Fillmore would be the triumph of secession. So far as these two candidates are concerned, assuming that they tell the truth on each other, the issue is between a disunionist and a secessionist. Fortunately, however, there is a third candidate who stands on a Union platform; and the certainty of whose election renders it unnecessary for any body to be concerned, whether the other two speak truthfully of each other or not. Whilst Fillmore and Fremont are quarrelling over disunionism and secessionism, Buchanan will settle the matter by getting the votes of the national men of the country.

MORE CHANGES.—The Selma Sentinel, the Auburn Gazette, and the Montevallo Herald, three warm advocates of know-nothingism in Alabama last year, have declared in favor of Buchanan and Breckinridge. Colonel Bethea, the know-nothing Senator from Mobile county, John Whiting, State-bank commissioner, Hon. George D. Shortridge, the candidate of that party for Governor last year, Hon. J. M. Withers, the know-nothing Mayor of Mobile, and Hon. Alexander White, a whig member of Congress in 1852 from Alabama, have avowed their purpose to support the democratic nominees for President and Vice President. These are a few of the many accessions to the democratic party in Alabama since the nomination.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—The Baltimore papers of yesterday morning contain full particulars of the late terrible railway accident near the Relay House. The following is the testimony of Captain Hoover, the conductor of the train, before the coroner:

"He stated that he was in the smoking car when the signal was given to break up. He looked back and saw the baggage-master at the breaks at the rear of the car, and started for the front breaks. Before he could reach the door the car was thrown from the track, the passengers in alarm rushed into the aisle, and the smoke and steam filled the car, completely obstructing the view of everything.

"As soon as possible he reached the platform, and found there the body of Nagle. He expired, apparently, at the moment he was raised up. The engineer probably jumped at the moment the engine left the track, but was caught by the tender and thrown under the truck of the express car. Afterwards examined the switch to determine the cause of the accident. The switch had flew back to its place, but the end of the rail was cut, showing that it had been misplaced, and caused the accident. The switch led to a sliding used for running the dirt cars off the main track. It was always kept locked, and, to the witness's knowledge, had not been used for some days. There was no switchman in charge of it, nor were there any men working upon the road nearer than four or five miles.

"Examined the lock which held the switch bar in place, and was of opinion that it had been tampered with, probably by some malicious person. It was battered on one side, the mark being recent and plain. It was unlocked. The lock might be driven back by violent blows on one side. Three trains had passed the switch during the day, one having gone along half an hour before the accident occurred.

"The through-baggage agent was also examined. He was in the smoking car with the conductor, and corroborated generally his evidence. He also had examined the switch lock, and was of opinion that it had been opened and the switch misplaced.

"The jury was still in session, seeking for further testimony, at midnight."

ANOTHER TERRIBLE CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald of June 28 says:

"Last evening about 9 o'clock, at 220 Prospect street, while J. W. Paramore, Esq., was replenishing a lighted lamp with camphene, it caught fire and exploded; the flames communicated to the filler in his hand, and it too exploded. Mr. P. and his niece, Miss E. J. Rowland, who was sitting at the table upon which the lamp was standing, were immediately enveloped in flames. Mr. P. ran out into the back yard, and rolling into the tall grass quickly put out the flames of his own clothes, and only suffered one slight burn, and that on one leg where the cloth was burned through. Miss R., however, terribly frightened, ran into the street screaming for help.

"Before those near by could reach her, her dress, of muslin, was entirely burned off, and also her clothes above her waist, and her sleeves. Her person below the waist was untouched by the flames, being protected by a thick woolen skirt. Her face and head were not touched by the flames, but the skin is burned entirely off her hands and arms, and for the most part from her body, as low as the top of her skirts. Dr. Hanna and a lady, who were the first to her aid, immediately applied suitable means to relieve her, and Drs. Dodge, Wheeler, and Beckwith were soon on hand, and now have her in charge. Her state is critical, but not without hope. Were the skin entirely burned from the breast and back, her case would be much more desperate, but it is thought the necessary action can be produced without much difficulty. The flames did not reach about her chin, and she therefore probably suffered no internal injury."

FREMONT'S NOMINATION.—The New York Express, in speaking of the nomination of Fillmore, makes the following palpable hit:

Between now and the election day—if he accepts,—he has certainly a harder road to travel than any he has yet troden. He is in the hands of political panthers, and jackalls, and grizzly bears, that—before they have done with him—will use him worse than the quadrupedal monsters he used to encounter upon the Sierra Nevada. The Colonel claims to be the first man to have discovered Salt Lake. We do not like to discourage him, but he may as well make up his mind now to another discovery—the discovery of Salt River. The explorer, if not the discoverer of Utah, he is now discovered among sectional free lovers and Abolition Mormons, as politically loose, as Joe Smith's disciples are moldly delinquent.

☞The old line Whigs of Kentucky, in State Convention assembled a few days ago, rejected a resolution endorsing Mr. Fillmore, by a majority of 16 districts to 1! It is well understood that the old line Whigs of Kentucky will go generally for Mr. Buchanan.

KANSAS! KANSAS!!

If the public needed any other proof that the whole outcry about ruffianism in Kansas, has been got up purely for political effect, it may be found in the fact that the Black Republican majority in the House of Representatives, in Congress, have not made the slightest attempt to put a stop to the outrages which have been committed by "Border Ruffians" from Missouri, and "Puritan Ruffians" from New England—the Round Heads, or Rifle Christians. If the Black Republicans could elect a Speaker of the House, they could have passed a law long before this to have settled Ruffianism in Kansas, come from what quarter it might. At least they could have tried, if they had been so disposed. No. So long as political capital can be made for their faction, they will prevent a settlement of the question, if possible.

From the Washington Union.

COL. FREMONT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.—THE ISSUE OF UNION OR DISUNION MADE UP.

Colonel Fremont is now up for the presidential race, and sets out on the novel experiment of riding two horses at the same time. He has some celebrity as an equestrian, and he will have still more if he succeeds in his present feat. His acceptance of the North American nomination appeared some days ago. That required but little time to arrange, but the response to the abolition Union-sliders who met at Philadelphia required more care and circumspection. It will be found in another column, and a more ingenious specimen of demagogism was never concocted by those master spirits of sectional agitation, Messrs. Seward, Greely, and Blair. Of course Col. Fremont is made to endorse the principles of the abolition Convention which nominated him.

In regard to our foreign policy, Colonel Fremont assumes that there is a party in this country which maintains the doctrine that it is right to take whatever new territory we may want by a resort to force, and he very emphatically repudiates such doctrine as inconsistent with national honor. If there is any point in this portion of the letter, it was intended to insinuate that Mr. Buchanan put forth this doctrine in the Ostend document. Such is the application of the letter made by the New York Evening Post. The answer to it is, that Colonel Fremont has grossly perverted and misrepresented the doctrine of that document. It contains no such sentiment, but the doctrine which it does announce is one which no one who values the preservation of our government as the highest duty of every citizen can either deny or controvert. That doctrine is, that when our government is satisfied that our own self-preservation makes it necessary to acquire Cuba to avoid our own destruction as a nation, we have the right, and it will be our duty, to save our existence by buying the island if we can, and if this cannot be done, then by resorting to force.

It would not be expected that a candidate for the Presidency, whose principles lead unavoidably to the destruction of the Union, would approve a doctrine which rests upon the deepest devotion to its perpetuity. It was, therefore, meet and proper for the candidate of a party which ignores one half of the confederacy to pledge himself that, if the Union could not be saved from dissolution except by taking and annexing territories identified by its location and institutions with the ignored section, he would sooner let the Union go than resort to the first law of nature—the law of self-preservation. Fortunately, the Democrats have a candidate who stands upon the doctrine that "the federal Union must be preserved," and who has a heart that embraces in its throbs the South as well as the North.

The other subject on which Colonel Fremont avows his cordial concurrence with the abolition convention is in regard to the slavery question. The convention lays down the doctrine that neither Congress, nor the territorial Legislatures, nor individuals, nor associations of individuals, can give legal existence to slavery within our Territories so long as the constitution lasts. It follows from this doctrine that slavery cannot exist constitutionally anywhere within the United States except where it existed when the Constitution was formed. We have the same constitution now that we had when Florida, Louisiana, and Texas were acequired; and hence, upon Col. Fremont's principle, slavery has no valid existence in these States formed from those Territories.—The same doctrine leads to the conclusion that slavery cannot have a legal existence in Kansas, whether the people there will it or not; and hence the only suggestion he has to make for the settlement of the Kansas question is the admission of the Territory as a free State. Col. Fremont therefore, stands upon the ground that there cannot and shall not be any additional States admitted into the Union which tolerate slavery. He stands pledged by his letter to carry out this principle in the event of his election as President; and hence it matters nothing with him if every man, woman, and child in Kansas should desire that the State should come in as a slave State—the constitution, as Colonel Fremont construes it, must exclude them. His doctrines goes even further; if Kansas were admitted to-morrow as a free State the people could not afterwards change their constitution and laws so as to give legal existence to slavery. Still further, upon the same doctrine, Col. Fremont would pronounce every slave in Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, now to be illegally held to service. The language of the platform which he endorses, and which he pledges himself to carry out, bears no other fair construction.

This is open and undisguised disunion; and yet Col. Fremont allows himself to be deluded with the idea that he can find sympathy, even in the South, with the great mass of the population who are not owners of slaves. He adopts and reiterates the insurrectionary suggestion and appeal, made by Mr. Seward and reiterated by his followers, to the supposed jealousies and interests of the southern non-slave owners. He, too, is more than a demagogue when he talks about the southern slaveholders as a class banded together, with interests antagonistic to those of their neighbors who own no slaves, and by the power of their capital rulag the masses. We do not object to the issues which Col. Fremont's counsellor's have induced him to make up by his letter. It is a point to which abolitionism, combined with know-nothingism at the North, has been rapidly drifting for the last two years. No better time can be found to make a final trial of the strength of the Union than the present. Whilst we deeply regret that the mad spirit of fanaticism should render such a trial necessary, yet, since the issue is unavoidable, we say, *let it come, and let it come now.* The only thing we desire, in order to make victory sure, is, that every notional Union-loving man shall see and feel what is the real issue, and what is at stake.—Col. Fremont's letter in connection with the principles of the party which he endorses, and the known disunion sentiments and purposes of the leaders who control him, leaves no man room further to misunderstand the true issue.

Prophecy of Clay.

Both Clay and Calhoun foresaw the lamentable conclusion which parties in this country have now reached, and predicted disunion as the inevitable result of such a state of affairs.

Mr. Clay, in his speech in the Senate February 7, 1839, thus daguerreotyped the very aspect of affairs in the year 1856:

"Sir," said Mr. Clay, "I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate know that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that, if there be anything in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. Bft we should be false in our allegiance to it, if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolitionism should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on our side will beget union on the other, and this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudice, embittered passions, and implicable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature.

* * * One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man."

☞ James B. Clay, Esq., son of the late Henry Clay, has published a letter in the Lexington Statesman of the 9th inst., in which he distinctly declares that he will vote for James Buchanan as next President of the United States, although he would prefer Mr. Fillmore, personally, if he stood on the same platform he did in 1850. In voting for Mr. Buchanan, however, Mr. C. says he does so as an old-line Whig, and that whenever the Whig standard shall be again raised, he will be found among its warmest friends. Mr. Clay says he wishes to cast his vote for the candidate most likely to defeat the Black Republican Party, and, as he considers Mr. Buchanan that candidate, *he will vote for him.*

If Henry Clay were living he would as certainly vote for James Buchanan as any other man in the land.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 18, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!!!

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Canal Commissioner,

GEORGE SCOTT.

Auditor General,

JACOB FRY, JR.

Surveyor General,

COL. JOHN ROWE, (of Franklin county.)

(Subject to the decision of the State Convention.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

County Surveyor—WM. M. HALL.
District Attorney—G. H. SPANG.
Associate Judge—A. J. SNIVELY.
Commissioner—H. J. BRUNER, (3 years.)
" CADWALADER EVANS, (1 yr.)
Poor Director—GEORGE ELDER.
Auditor—HENRY B. MOCK, (3 years.)
" THOS. W. HORTON, (2 years.)
Coroner—JOHN HARSHBARGER.

THE "10 CENT" SLANDER!

$1,000 Reward

Will be paid immediately by the undersigned Democratic County Committee of Bedford County to any person or persons who will show by clear and satisfactory proof, such as would be received in a Court of justice, that James Buchanan, in any speech, letter, public or private paper, written or printed document or social conversation, ever advocated or favored the doctrine that the standard of American wages of labor should be fixed at ten cents per day.

This charge has been often and recklessly made by the enemies of the Democratic Party. It has been as often met and answered, but neither argument nor self respect have been sufficient to stop the mouth of vile slander.

The charge comes with an ill grace from a large portion of our opponents who are struggling to free more than three millions of negroes and scatter them among us to compete with the working and laboring population of the country. It is made at an unfortunate time for our adversaries. Every person knows that the wages of labor never commanded a higher price nor a greater and surer reward than at this time, and every person knows that this result has been brought about by the doctrines and policy of the Democratic party under the lead of James Buchanan and the other great statesmen who have, for years, assisted in guiding the "ship of State."

We trust that our adversaries will immediately claim the reward, or exhibit such a regard for truth in the future, as will prevent the repetition of this infamous and unfounded charge.

JOHN CESSNA,
WM. P. SCHELL,
JOS. W. TATE,
WM. M. HALL,
GEO. H. SPANG,
F. D. BEEGLE,
SAM'L. STATLER,
County Committee.

Bedford, July 10, 1856.

KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION.

☞ Fr. Jordan, Esq., Chairman of the Know Nothing County Committee, has issued a call for a Convention to convene in Bedford on Thursday the 31st inst. for the purpose of putting in nomination a County Ticket for the ensuing election. In the language of Parson *Brownlow*, a member of the Fillmore National Convention, the call is as *"short and sweet as a roasted maggot."* It does not make even the slightest allusion to the Presidential question, although Mr. Jordan declares that he *"has been supporting Millard Fillmore to the best of his ability."*—The time was when Mr. Jordan made his notices about as long as the moral law when calling upon the faithful to assemble in County Convention, but now he carefully refrains from refering to any of the issues before the country. He does not even hint at a *Prohibitory Liquor law*, which has so peculiarly occupied his attention for several years past. He has dropped this *humbug* along with those in reference to the Bank, the Veto, the Tariff, the Independent Treasury, &c., &c., and is, we presume, preparing to go the whole hog for Fremont and Abolitionism.

Now, we call upon the honest friends of Fillmore in the County to *watch closely* the movements going on, or they will be *sold* before they know where they are. It has been alleged by some who profess to be leaders in the ranks of the opposition, that a contract has already been entered into by which Fillmore is to be dropped and Fremont substituted, and, as an evidence of this fact, not a word was said in favor of Fillmore in the proceedings of a Know Nothing meeting held in Bedford a few weeks since. On the other hand, it was alleged that a resolution complimentary to Fillmore had been laid on the table! If it is true, that Mr. J. has been supporting Mr. Fillmore "to the best of his ability," and intends to continue so to do, he will present the most unqualified resolutions in favor of Mr. Fillmore, whom he declares to be the regular nominee of his party. If common honesty is to prevail, there can be no *compromise* between the friends of Fillmore and Fremont, Mr. Fillmore having declared, in a public speech, that the triumph of the Black Republican Party would result in a dissolution of the Union!! And further, whilst Mr. Fillmore is associated on the ticket with a gentleman who OWNS a HUNDRED SLAVES, and who boasts of the fact, how is it possible for his friends to *weld* a candidate and a faction who disclaim all party ties, and who act upon the single idea of liberating the Slaves of the South?

If the friends of Fillmore in Bedford County are not willing to be *traded off* as Merchandize, they will demand that the Convention about to meet makes a *"clean breast"* in giving expression to the opinions of the party. If they talk about forming a *union* Electoral Ticket between a SLAVE HOLDER and an ABOLITIONIST, every honest man must revolt at the proposition, for there would be a degree of wickedness and inconsistency about this which could not fail to cover with disgrace all engaged in the transaction.

The President of a Fillmore Club in New York attempted to sell the members of that body to the Black Republicans as though they were mere cattle—but he waked up a hornets nest in the attempt, as will be seen by a history of the *case* in another column.

Mr. Jordan says, each Township and Borough is entitled to two Delegates, but he does not say how or by whom these Delegates are to be chosen. Are they the same set appointed a year or two since by the midnight Lodges? The "rank and file" of our opponents would, we think, like to know something about this, especially as they were represented in the late State and National Conventions by *self-constituted* Delegates.

It has been the contemptible and dishonest system of *trading* and *changing names* that has brought the once powerful Whig Party down to a combination of mere *catch-penny factions*—and hence it is time for honest, intelligent men, to stop and consider, and inquire whether the Party which always sails under one name is not the true party of the country.

☞ We publish the following as a matter of general news, and not with the view of inducing any of our friends to bet, as there is an express and a very *severe law* in Pennsylvania against betting—and besides, the system is demoralizing in its tendency, and should not be countenanced. Our opponents, however, are so full of *wind* and *brag* that they are always taunting Democrats to violate the law, on this subject. A week or so since, a friend of Fremont boasted largely at the Girard House in Philadelphia that he would bet ten thousand dollars on his (Fremont's) election, if any Democrat could be found who would take him up. The next morning the *Pennsylvanian* informed him that by calling at that office he could be accommodated, which was the last that was heard of the braggadocia! Other Know Nothings have been sneaking about the Hotels of Philadelphia proclaiming that "the Democracy were afraid to back their candidates with their money," and hence the offer below to bet *thirty-one thousand* dollars that James Buchanan will carry every State in the Union! Of course no body is crazy enough to take the bet, and so the matter stands. All reasonable men concede the election of Mr. Buchanan by an overwhelming majority:

A CHANCE FOR MONIED MEN.—In the Philadelphia *North American*, (an old Line Whig paper,) of June 18th, we find the following offer, which can be fell in with by any one having a little spare cash to invest in a permanent sinking fund:—

Presidential Election.—The Subscriber offers to make the following BET, amounting to $31,000, viz:

$1000	that Buchanan	obtains a majority	in Maine.
$1000	do	do	New Hampshire.
$1000	do	do	Vermont.
$1000	do	do	Massachusetts.
$1000	do	do	Rhode Island.
$1000	do	do	Connecticut.
$1000	do	do	New York.
$1000	do	do	Pennsylvania.
$1000	do	do	New Jersey.
$1000	do	do	Delaware.
$1000	do	do	Maryland.
$1000	do	do	Virginia.
$1000	do	do	Ohio.
$1000	do	do	Kentucky.
$1000	do	do	Indiana.
$1000	do	do	Michigan.
$1000	do	do	Illinois.
$1000	do	do	Tennessee.
$1000	do	do	North Carolina.
$1000	do	do	South Carolina.
$1000	do	do	Georgia.
$1000	do	do	Alabama.
$1000	do	do	Florida.
$1000	do	do	Mississippi.
$1000	do	do	Louisiana.
$1000	do	do	Arkansas.
$1000	do	do	Missouri.
$1000	do	do	Iowa.
$1000	do	do	Texas.
$1000	do	do	California.
$1000	do	do	Wisconsin.

JAMES ELLIOTT,
Twentieth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

The First Page.

☞ The reader is directed to the first page for a number of very interesting articles, especially an extract from a great speech recently delivered by Gov. Bigler, in Philadelphia, on the subject of the Kansas difficulties, and the remarks of Hon. Samuel Carruthers, of Washington City, made at a Democratic Ratification meeting on the 18th ult. Thousands of old-line Whigs are rallying to the standard of the Democratic party for the same reasons given by Mr. Carruthers.

Great Sale of Town Lots.

We invite especial attention to the advertisement of H. K. Strong, Esq., President of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company, to be found in the proper column, in which he proposes to sell a large number of Lots in the Town of Hopewell. A map of the Town can be seen by calling at our office. Here is a chance for securing valuable Lots that may not soon again offer, and we advise those who desire a permanent interest in our great coal region to give the matter prompt attention.

Pole Raising.

☞ The Democrats of ST. CLAIR give notice to their Democratic brethren of Bedford and the surrounding Townships that they will raise a Buchanan and Breckinridge Pole at St. Clairsville, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of July inst., and respectfully and earnestly invite them to be present on the occasion. Old Line Whigs are cordially and affectionately invited to enroll themselves under our Banner on that occasion—and it is hoped that all Democrats who left the Democracy under a mistaken view of the principles of Know Nothingism, will rally as one man to the support of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, and thus prove to the world their devotion to the Constitution.

☞ Five or six daily Lines of four horse coaches running in and out of Bedford, reminds us of the old times when the names of Reside, Peters, Piper, and Young, were so familiar to our people in connection with the business of staging.

Compliment to Mr. Buchanan.

☞ We extract the following paragraph from the anniversary address delivered at the exhibition of the U. P. Society of Dickinson College, on the evening of the 8th inst., by Jas. F. Purvis, Esq., of Baltimore, one of the graduating class.

This College being Mr. Buchanan's Alma Mater, and himself an acting member of the U. P S., the sentiments herein expressed are those that met with a hearty response from the audience. Though the occasion was a purely literary one, yet, the speaker, in alluding to the Society's success, made this complimentary reference to Mr. B., and from the audience, held spell-bound by the speaker's eloquence, at this juncture, burst forth a hearty rap of applause.

We simply add, that the address was of such a character that the students had it published in pamphlet form, which is a very unusual thing:

"She has both occasion and justification for a thrill of pride, when she sees the sons, who went from her sheltering bosom upon life's adventurous enterprize, returning to her side, freighted with the trophies, and ablaze with the honors of lofty achievements. This hour she may indulge in self-gratulation at the thought that a son of hers is the focus of the world's observation, and the centre of a nation's thoughts. No one will accuse me of forcing a political aspect upon a literary occasion, in suggesting this, among the many other sources of pride, to which the occasion so obviously prompts us to recur. We issue a habeas corpus against the nation, and, for a brief season, make the name and fame of her great statesman all our own. The occasion past, we put the war cry upon his lips, and the battle-axe in his gloved hand, and send him forth to join the good and true of all parties who are gathering to revive the glory of Thermopylæ at the last strong-hold of American nationality."

The Memphis Election.—At the late city election (says an exchange) in Memphis, Tennessee, the democratic candidate for mayor, Mr. Douglas, was elected by a majority of three hundred and ninety over his know-nothing competitor. A year ago Memphis gave the know-nothings one hundred and seventy majority. Democratic gain in one year, five hundred and sixty. A corresponding rate of increase throughout the State will give us Tennessee by fifteen thousand majority.

SELLING OUT!

☞ Notwithstanding Millard Fillmore is the regular nominee of the National Convention called by the enemies of Democracy—and notwithstanding John C. Fremont was nominated by an assemblage of *self-constituted* Delegates—men who undertook to speak for the people without having derived any authority from them to do so—yet it is plain that the Abolition wire-workers have made arrangements by which they hope to be able to buy out the Fillmore Party, *(they can easily buy the leaders,)* a proceeding more disgraceful than has ever characterized the conduct of any political party since the organization of the Government. Only a few days since the President of the Fillmore National Club in New York agreed to sell out to the Black Republicans for $1000—that is, he obligated *himself* to hand over the members of that body, just as a man would hand over to the butcher a similar number of sheep or cattle which he had purchased—but the rank and file dissented from the gross insult and indignity, as will be seen by the following scene which ensued at the last meeting of the Club:—

There was a large and noisy and effective meeting last evening, at National Hall, Canal street. The following is the call issued for the meeting:—

Freedom is National, Slavery Sectional.—The members of the American Republican National Club (formerly National Club) of the City and County of New York, are requested to meet this (Tuesday) evening, June 24, at their quarters, National Hall, Canal street. Also, all persons opposed to the extension of slavery are invited to join with us, to make arrangements for the grand mass meeting, on Wednesday evening, June 25.

B. Van Riper, President.

Attendants at the meeting began to pour in at an early hour. The room was two-thirds full at shortly after 7 o'clock. Mr. Van Riper, whose name appears appended to the call, was among the foremost on hand. Mr. Cyrus Shay, of the old wing democracy, was with him, and to him Mr. Van Riper evidently turned for consultation. A private conference of some minutes was noticed to ensue between the two, when Mr. Van Riper took the chair and proceeded to call the meeting to order.

Cries of "get out of there you d——d traitor!" "You are a pretty fellow to take that place!" "You ought to be hung!" and kindred remarks followed from the crowd. A perfect deluge of groans and hisses succeeded, and it was some ten minutes before there was perceptible the slightest diminution in their intensity and rancor. A gentleman mounted the table fronting the desk, and it was perceived he was trying to say something. A prtial silence was at length effected. When the noise so diminished that he could make himself heard, he moved that the club organize by appointing William Stokely, Vice President of the Club, as Chairman.

The motion was made and carried with but few dissenting voices, but

Mr. Van Riper declared the motion lost.

A voice—You are a liar.

Mr. Van Riper—I am President of this Club.

A voice—that's a d—d lie; you are a base traitor, and don't belong here.

Mr. Stokely took a position beside Mr. Van Riper, and asked what was the pleasure of the meeting.

Mr. Van Riper—I wish to explain, and ask whether I am to be acknowledged as President or not. All I ask is fair play.

Cries followed from every side. "We won't hear him." "Turn him out," mingled with repeated cheers for Fillmore, and groans for Fremont.

Mr. Van Riper—I will explain the matter.

A large number shouted—"We don't want any explanation."

Mr. Duganne now wanted the table vacated by the mover of organization, and after making several efforts to be heard, moved the appointment of a committee on resolutions, the same to be appointed by the Chair.

Mr. Van Riper asked that he might be heard before the motion was put. He asked a fair discussion of principles, and nothing more.

Voices—"Turn him out," followed by a repetition of cheers for Fillmore, and additional groans for Fremont.

Cyrus Shay here attempted to speak, standing by the side of Mr. Van Riper. He succeeded in saying—I pay for this room, and have got the receipt in my pocket. I should like to see any of you attempt to put Mr. Van Riper out, if he dare. The remainder of his remarks were drowned in overwhelming groans.

The Chairman (Mr. Stokely) asked that the meeting would come to order that he might name a committee on resolutions. Partial quiet was at length restored, when he named as the committee Messrs. Duganne, Vanderpool, McGrath, Hamblin, Brinkerhoff and Griffith. The appointment of the committee was received with loud cheers. The committee immediately retired.

"Give the traitor Jesse," cried one.

"Show it up that the National Club has been sold to no Black Republicans," shouted another.

The room was densely filled at this time—so much so that the Retiring Committee had some difficulty in effecting their egress. When they had got out of the door, the acting Chairman (Mr. Stokely) asked that the meeting should hear the explanation proposed to be given by Mr. Van Riper.

Mr. Van Riper—All I want is to explain my actions.

Hisses and groans prevented his going further.

The Chairman thumped vigorously upon the desk, and besought the persons to come to order and hear Mr. Van Riper.

A voice—I ask if Mr. Van Riper did not say in the Park, last Saturday evening, that he would sell the National Club?

Van Riper—No, sir.

Loud voices—You lie. You told Mr. Sparks if any party wanted to buy the Club, they could have it by paying for it.

Van Riper—You are a d—d liar.

A gentleman here moved that Mr. Van Riper be allowed to go on with his explanation without continued interruptions.

The motion was put and carried, upon which Mr. Van Riper proceeded with his explanations, as follows:—

For two years I have labored for the National Club with the utmost diligence and fidelity. (Voice—"A lie." Other voices—"Let him go on.") Last fall, after serious reflection, my views changed for the slavery question, and I asked permission of the Know Nothing Council to which I belonged to withdraw.—(Voice—"Traitor" and cheers.) My card of withdrawal was granted. (Tremendous cheers and cries of "they were glad to get rid of you.") I applied directly to the Secretary of this Club, and told him I wanted a list of the names of the members of the Club, that I might call them to attend a meeting, as I had something special to bring before them. I told Mr. Ransom I desired to call this meeting, that I might give the members of the Club the choice of going with me or not, as they saw fit.

A voice—He has said enough; put him out.

A repetition of previous hisses and groans followed for some minutes. By importunings of order from the Chairman they at length ceased.

Mr. Van Riper, resuming—You are a National Club, and you will grant freedom of speech.

A voice—Who licked you to-day?

Mr. Van Riper—Will you allow me to go on? Hear me, and then you can pass judgment upon me.

A voice—Stop thief.

Another voice—He is a spy and a thief.

Chairman—Gentlemen please hear him.

Mr. Van Riper—I intended to have notified every member of the Club to attend last Saturday night's meeting.

A voice—You lie it is no such thing.

Mr. Van Riper—You are bound to meet with recriminations at every step. It is hard to go on.

A voice—You needn't go on; but the sooner you go out of the room the better.

Chairman—Please not interrupt, but hear the end of his story.

A voice—D——n his lies, let us have three cheers for Fillmore and the true sons of the American party.

The Chairman thumped with his fist, but the three cheers were given thrice three times, followed up with three groans for Fremont and Dayton. A renewal of the Chairman's thumps restored at length partial quiet.

Mr. Van Riper, continuing—I ask cannot a person change his views? I insist that I have acted only upon a change of my views.

A voice—You acted for money.

Another voice—Let's put the d—d traitor out. A movement of those fronting the desk was made toward Mr. Van Riper, as if to act in accordance with the last request, now the fiftieth time and over repeated.

An announcement at the back of the hall that the Committee on Resolutions were coming in had the effect to check the movement.

"Make room for the committee," rose from every part of the room.

Mr. Duganne, after great effort, succeeded in getting himself to the table in front of the desk, which he immediately mounted, and was greeted with three cheers and a tiger. He stood some time in his elevated position, and it required all his own efforts, combined with those of the Chairman, to command silence sufficient to make himself heard.

Hear an Old Line Whig!

Letter from the Hon. Wm. B. Reed.

It affords us very great satisfaction to publish the following sound and able letter from our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. Wm. B. Reed, in reply to an invitation from the Democracy of Pittsburgh, to unite with them in celebrating the late anniversary of American Independence. We ask for it the most careful consideration. It presents the true questions now before the public mind, with remarkable clearness and vigor. It is hardly necessary for us to add that Mr. Reed has been a leading and influential member of the late Whig party:

Philadelphia, June 30, 1856.

Gentlemen:—I have had the honor to receive your letter of invitation. It would, I assure you, give me great pleasure to have the opportunity of saying to my fellow-citizens of Allegheny County, why I support the nomination of Mr. Buchanan earnestly and actively. But my engagements here earnestly preclude it. I should have peculiar satisfaction in being among you now, because my last visit to Pittsburgh was on a very different errand. I was there two years ago, as a member of what was supposed to be the Whig State Committee, with an earnest anxiety to save from insult and defeat your fellow-citizen, George Dar-ie, as a man of high character and unquestioned integrity, and who, I thought, (and the result showed how truly,) was about to be sacrificed because his birthplace and very early childhood happened to be abroad.

With what followed, I need not trouble you, but within the next year I found myself obliged by mere self-respect publicly to renounce all active connexion with this Committee. My reasons are before my fellow-citizens—and I feel no little pride in the recollection that I did not wait till its moment of decay and discomfiture to express my antagonism to that unconstitutional and anti-Republican party, known as the Know Nothing Organization. When I said what I thought about it, it was in its full power of mischief. It is not necessary to speak of it now. Its honest adherents (and those were not a few) are leaving it. Its managers, and designers, and contrivers, ought never to be forgiven for having disfigured the political history of the country by the tradition, as it has now become, of a party which proscribed a man's religion and drew distinctions between those whom the Constitution and the laws make equal.

It destroyed the old Whig party utterly and completely; and when I am now asked to vote for Mr. Fillmore as still a Whig, or for Mr. Donelson as a Democrat, I have a plain answer, that, as I understand it, each of these gentlemen became an adhering Know Nothing, or a technical "American," passed the several degrees of the order, and took its foolish and wicked oaths. If this be so—and it has been openly asserted and never denied—if Mr. Fillmore, an ex-President of the United States, ever took an oath or obligation to exclude, or aid in excluding a man from public trust simply on account of his religion or his birth; if in taking that obligation he had to purge himself from all sympathy or connexion with Catholics or foreigners, however innocent and respectable, then I cannot, as a gentleman or as an American citizen, vote for Mr. Fillmore. There has died in this city, within the last two months, one of our most venerable citizens, a resident here for more than half a century, though born abroad and a Roman Catholic. I followed him to his grave. His whole heart was loyal to his adopted country, and true to the faith of his ancestors. Two of his sons, my personal and political friends, professing the same religious opinions with their father, for years, represented this city in the Legislature of the State with honor to themselves and their constituency, and yet if they and he were alive now, they would find themselves, by this new ritual, proscribed and disqualified. I refer to this as a most striking, and to my immediate fellow citizens, familiar illustration of the practical and inevitable fruits of this organization. Well may we be grateful that a party, professing such principles, has passed away! I beg your pardon for troubling you even with this reference to it.

Those who were once Whigs are now asked to vote for Mr. Fremont and Mr. Dayton, not as Whigs, but as what are called "Republicans," for it seems to be assumed (and perhaps history justifies it) that nothing is easier for a Whig than to change his name. If he does it in a certain direction, and calls himself a Know Nothing or a Republican, it is all very well, but if he chooses, in the exercise of a manly discretion, stimulated by local pride, to act with the Democratic party, as I certainly mean to do, there is no end to the denunciation he receives. Mr. Fremont, I do not know personally, and what I have read of him induces me to think he is a gentleman of entire personal respectability, of rambling and adventurous habits of life, and of large speculative wealth. My gallant townsman, Dr. Kane, has done quite as much in the way of adventure, endured as much hardship, gained as large a scientific fame in the cause of human charity; and yet I am not aware that he has any immediate aspirations for the Presidency. He is not a rich man and lives in Philadelphia. Mr. Dayton I do know, and have known long and well; and among all the asperities of politics, it is very pleasant to have the chance of hearing testimony (valueless though it may be) to his high, social and intellectual position. He is worthy of every honor the nation can bestow on him, although this time his fair ambition cannot be gratified. Mr. Dayton stands on the Republican platform, having within ten years as a Senator voted against extending the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific ocean, and in favor of the Wilmot proviso; on the last question, if I mistake not, recording his vote against those of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay. Under these circumstances, I see no especial claim this ticket has on Whig fidelity.

But let me, in candor, ask how can any conservative or national man, especially any Pennsylvanian, vote for the Republican nominees? This is a question I should be glad to put and to have answered in your hearing. The nomination was made in Philadelphia, and I had some opportunity of observing the influence under which it was made, and the manner in which it has been received. Had the Convention been left to more disinterested impulses, it would have nominated John McLean, of Ohio, of whom it may at least be said, he is a tried public man. Still, though supported earnestly and heartily by Pennsylvania—and perhaps for that very reason, he had no chance—he was first withdrawn and then defeated. The managers and fanatics had determined on another nominee, and of course Pennsylvania was defeated, her delegates sullenly firing guns of dismal acquiescence over their buried candidate. Mr. Fremont was nominated, and will be sustained, I fear, by the fiercest and most sectional fanaticism. I do not care to refer to individuals, but no one will question that the leading and most active men in that convention were gentlemen who were proud to call themselves "Abolitionists." You know the opinions of representatives from Western Pennsylvania. I can answer for those from the East. They are generally avowed and extreme enthusiasts. But the spirit that actuated the convention was not disguised. It was very boldly avowed. There now lies before me a copy of a Philadelphia newspaper, published at the time and favorable to the Republican cause, which records that just before the nomination, a delegate, (Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois,) said, "he proclaimed himself an Abolitionist—he thought the party had the disease, and before the campaign was through it would break out all over"—and then, at this cutaneous prophecy, there was "tremendous cheering" in the Convention. Now, gentlemen, it is useless to disguise what sentiment predominated in this body which now claims my allegiance and that of other conservative men. I most resolutely decline all such companionship. I am bound by no such duty. I never will vote for any man who is put forward as a mere sectional candidate.

It may not be uninteresting to you to know how this sectional nomination has been received here in Philadelphia, the metropolis of the State. Certainly not with enthusiasm, for it seems to me that the men of business here, let the severance of ancient party ties be as painful as it may, will be slow to sustain sectional candidates—to endorse by their votes extreme abolition, or any thing which looks like abolition—to put in jeopardy the great commercial interests they have been so long striving to create, and to run the risk of four years of turmoil and disturbance on this hateful question of slavery, with all its adjuncts. Their second thought is fast teaching them that Mr. Buchanan uttered safe, and to them congenial doctrine, when in his letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination, he said so truly and yet so simply, "most happy would it be for our country if this agitation were at an end. During its whole progress it has produced no practical good to any human being, whilst it has been the source of great and dangerous ills." This is exactly what I believe to be the prevalent sentiment in Philadelphia at this moment, and I shall be much disappointed if every day's reflection does not strengthen it.

But conservative men have seen other influences at work, which are no where so repugnant to public feeling as here in Philadelphia. They think they see in the management of the Republican canvass already the use of means that are wholly illegitimate. I do not refer to the innocent attempt to revive the musical tactics of ancient days, though I can hardly repress a smile at the idea of some of my Republican friends hereabouts becoming melodious. All this is innocent enough. But worse agencies are at work. There is now before me a letter from Hon. Charles Sumner, endorsing the Fremont nomination, in which I find the following remarkable language:—

"Our declaration of principles," says Mr. Sumner, "appeals to the *foreign born*, who, rejoicing in the privileges of American citizens, will not hesitate to join in this holy endeavor to vindicate them against the aggressors of an oligarchy *worse than any tyranny from which they have fled.* In this contest there is every motive to Union, and also every motive to exertion." "Now or never, now and forever."—"Such was the ancient war-cry which, embroidered on the Irish flag, streamed from the castle of Dublin, and resounded through the whole land, arousing a generous people to a new struggle for their ancient rights, and this war-cry may be fitly inscribed upon our banner now. Arise now, or our inexorable slave-driving tyranny will be fastened upon you—arise now, and Liberty will be secured for ever."

Now, this may be considered proper Senatorial rhetoric, but I know no language strong enough to condemn such an appeal to one class of our population, or so disloyal a comparison of our Southern brethren with the butchers and tyrants of Europe. As an appeal to the foreign born, it is *per se* wrong. As such an appeal it must be ineffectual, for the naturalized citizen knows too well how hollow such florid expressions usually are. He knows, too, that at the very moment these words of awkward flattery were written, Mr. Sumner's candidate, Mr. Fremont, has been pronounced to be in full communion with the American order, has accepted an American (the *North* American,) nomination and is on the ticket at this very time with your townsman, Governor Johnston, for Vice President, whose fidelity to the strictest Americanism, no one can question. But to sober-minded and conservative men, the sorrow must be, and is, most sincere, on seeing any cause thus promoted. No where will there be greater revolt than here in Philadelphia, where the class of citizens referred to have been often petted and persecuted to the top of their bent.

I have thus, gentlemen—written to you very much as I should have talked to you, plainly and unceremoniously—given my reasons for refusing my support, or my vote, to two of the candidates before the people. My individual opinions, are, I am quite aware, of no value—they can only seem to be entitled to consideration so far as they represent others who have heretofore acted with me. I believe there are thousands who think as I do.

Having thus defined my opinions, it is hardly necessary for me to say why I vote for Mr. Buchanan, and why I am willing to do anything in my power to promote his election. I look to him and Mr. Breckenridge, as the candidates who, if elected, will give the country what it most needs, repose, and repress thoroughly and completely all sectional agitation on this distressing topic of domestic slavery. I find in Mr. Buchanan's past, and especially his recent public career as our representative abroad, an assurance that he will secure, with foreign nations, honorable peace. I regard him as eminently a safe and conservative statesman. But, I am proud to say, that his being a son of Pennsylvania, (aside from other considerations,) would have entitled him to my vote, for I think this great Commonwealth has waited long enough, and been postponed often enough; and that now, when the choice is made of one of her most distinguished citizens for the nation's highest honor, that Pennsylvanians, at least, should rally to his support. I have no doubt they will, and, if there can be any humble service that I can render to promote this result, my fellow citizens have a right to it. If this course I now feel it my duty to pursue, be inconsistent with former political conduct and opinions, it is an inconsistency I am rather proud of—but if it be consonant, as I think it is, with the feelings of State pride and local loyalty, which have been the controlling influences of my public life, I see no reason to regret that they continue to operate on me now, when for the first time for seventy years, we have a chance of doing something for Pennsylvania.

I have the honor to be with great regard, respectfully and truly yours,

WILLIAM B. REED.

The great political Revolution!

More Signs.—The "straight whigs" of Kentucky stand out firmly against Mr. Fillmore.—At the recent whig convention in Louisville a resolution expressing the confidence of the whigs of Kentucky in Millard Fillmore, and saying he was as worthy of their support as in 1848, was rejected by the vote of sixteen counties against one in favor.

At a late democratic meeting in Milton, Indiana, it was addressed by W. A. Buckle, esq., an old-line whig, who took ground in favor of the Cincinnati platform and nominees, and appealed to all lovers of the Union to give them their support.

The Lebanon Advertiser says that the "old-line Clay whigs in that locality declare their intention to support and vote for James Buchanan at the fall election."

The Sentinel, an old whig paper of Henry county, Tennessee, the editor of which says he was a Clay whig for twenty years, has come out for the national democratic nominees.

In Virginia, eight of the thirteen know-nothing electors appointed have declined, and declare that they shall go the democratic nominations.

Coming to the Point.

The Democrats of the District of Columbia, held a tremendous ratification meeting at Washington, a few days since. Mr. Magoffin was one of the speakers and hit off our opponents in his usual sarcastic style. He said:

"One branch of the party nominated Fillmore, and another Fremont. Both are in alliance with the black republican party, and have but one common purpose in view. The are leagued against the peace, dignity, and honor of the country, though professedly agreeing in no common principle, and entertaining different views in regard to the policy of the country.—It reminds me of a story I once heard. A doctor going out into his neighborhood one day, said to a friend he met, "I saw a most extraordinary thing this morning." "Ah! what is it?" said his friend. "I saw a child, born last night, black from his waist up." "How can you account for it?" said his friend. "I cannot tell. A wonderful prodigy it is, but I cann

The Bedford Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1856.

☞We understand that Professor GLOGGER, a highly distinguished Artist and Painter from the City of Munich, now the seat of Fine Arts, in Germany, will visit the Bedford Springs for a short time. This will be a fine opportunity for all who wish to secure admirable portraits. For in this department the gentleman in question has but few rivals.

How they Love.

☞The Blair County *Whig* of the 15th inst. says, in reply to DAVID BLAIR, Esq. "It is a LIBEL on the good and true Taylor Whigs of 1848 to say that in this Representative District (Blair and Huntingdon) they are for Fillmore. They *spurn* such an association."

☞The American Republican, a *Whig* paper published in Lancaster, charges the *leaders* of the Fillmore faction in that city with having transferred the party to the Black Republicans, and asks—"Will you suffer yourselves to be *sold* and *transferred* like cattle?"

☞Visitors have been coming in rapidly within the last few days, and the place begins to assume a brisk appearance.

☞The democratic Congressional Conferees for this District will meet in Chambersburg on the 6th of August.

☞Our young friend, Mr. JOB SHOEMAKER, has removed his store to the stand lately occupied by Capt. Jacob Reed. Give him a call.

A REMEDY.—There has never been a medicine introduced which has gained the widespread popularity and approbation of all classes of society equal to that called Hurley's Sarsaparilla. It has cured disease in all its forms, rescued thousands of hopeless cases from the grave, and everywhere hailed by all unprejudiced minds the greatest boon conferred on mankind.

Letter from Col. J. W. Forney.

An invitation was forwarded to this distinguished gentleman, from the BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE Club of Pittsburgh, to be present at their celebration of the Fourth, and to favor them with a speech upon that glorious anniversary. The following is his reply—let it be attentively read:—

LANCASTER, June 28, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—I regret that circumstances will prevent me from accepting your polite invitation for the coming 4th of July. My engagements for that day are such that I must forego the pleasure of meeting you. Another occasion will offer, I hope, before the campaign is over.

But I make free to say to you, fellow Democrats, that bright as our prospects are, eminent and worthy as our candidates are, and proud as we rightly are of our undying principles, our duty as working Democrats must still be faithfully discharged. We must be as vigilant as if there was danger of defeat. We must be as active as if our foe were as formidable as he pretends to be. The citadel that is prepared for at luck is abundantly defended.

Our adversaries in Pennsylvania have united upon a single State ticket. The tripartite treaty between Know-Nothingism, Abolition and disappointed politicians, is based upon the hope of being able to surprise the Democracy in October next, let us be ready for them. A bold and gallant demonstration at the State election, on our part, will make the November contest a gala-day instead of a struggle.

The issue between the Democracy and its antagonists is a plain issue. Abolition has often before threatened to dissolve the Union. Its threats have as often been disregarded and scorned. But now swollen with pride and passion, and inflated with the idea that it has fully poisoned the public mind against the Constitution—now it boldly nominates its candidates in the North alone, and boldly repudiates the votes of fifteen sovereign States of this Union. Our foes appeal to the people for only half a country. They ask votes for a section and a fragment of the Republic! No Southern man can touch their candidates without pollution.—No electoral ticket for these candidates will be printed save in the North. They thus seek to dissolve the Union in advance, and arrogantly claim ascendancy in a government which their success would utterly annihilate.

This is the mission of our enemies. What is ours?

Ours is to preserve the blessings which God and our fathers have secured to us; to extend these blessings, and to perpetuate them, if we can, so that all the children of men may share them—enjoy them. Ours is to stand up as the champions of the Union, and to surround the Constitution with a fortress of free hearts.

It is upon this enduring basis that the Democracy take their stand. It is upon this firm foundation that we have fastened our flag. It is from this holy platform that we proclaim our principles and endorse our candidates. I am, very truly, your fellow Democrat,

J. W. FORNEY.

Gives up the State.

Col. McClure's paper, the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, seems to think the Fremont ticket stands a rather poor chance of carrying Pennsylvania. We take the following from its issue of Thursday last:

That much disappointment will be felt in Pennsylvania, because of the nomination of Col. Fremont over Judge M'Lean, was clearly foreshadowed by the determined support the latter received from the delegation of our State. The feeling was almost universal that in order to meet the demands of the times, and make Pennsylvania debatable ground against Mr. Buchanan, some equally experienced and able statesman, with more honesty and reliable conservatism, should be pitted against him; but such were not the convictions of a large majority of the members of the Convention, and Young America carried the day by a decided vote.

Pennsylvania, it will be seen, is not now regarded as "debatable ground" by the *Telegraph*. With McLean, it thinks, there might have been some chance, but with Fremont the game is up and the old Keystone certain for Buchanan.—Very good. "As goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union."

FRANK ADMISSIONS.—In the course of his speech at a black-republican meeting at Erie, Pennsylvania, W. M. Roberts declared that "the election of James Buchanan will settle the difficulties in Kansas."

The Concord (N. H.) Patriot says that Gov. Colby, on his return from the New York and Philadelphia conventions, declared publicly in that city that the nomination of Fremont has *assured the election of Buchanan*. He voted for Fremont.

☞We copy the following article from the Philadelphia News of July 10, a paper enthusiastic in its support of Fillmore and Donelson:

Fremont's Romanism.

Concerning Fremont's Romanism, we quote below from the Washington Star, a paper strongly opposed to the American Party, and that speaks what it knows from the spot where Fremont has long resided.

After stating that Fremont's father was a worthy French teacher of dancing, who lived a migratory life, and married the daughter of a worthy foreign confectioner in Norfolk, Va.—that his father was not a Huguenot, but a Catholic—the Star proceeds to remark:

The New York Tribune slings any quantity of slush at us because we attributed to Col. Fremont sympathy for the Church of his ancestry, before he began to bill and coo at the Know-Nothings and insists that he was baptized by an Episcopal clergyman, and has adhered to that faith. We know not who baptized him: but we do know that our Catholic fellow-citizens have, until recently, looked on him as one of their own outside ones. This opinion has not rested alone on the fact that he went to a Roman Catholic Priest—the so generally beloved Father Van Horseigh, now no more—to unite him in wedlock to the daughter of Col. Benton; which was more than Father V. H. would have dared to do under the discipline of the Church, unless either groom or bride solemnly pledged him or herself to be of the Roman Catholic faith, and as solemnly promised to bring up the children to be born unto them in the Roman Catholic Church. But they did not rest their opinion in the premises on that faith alone, which, to our mind, knowing Father Van Horseigh's inflexibility as a Catholic disciplinarian, as we do, would have been sufficient to make us consider any one a Catholic in faith and affections, who had been united to a Protestant lady under his ministry.

They had, or thought they had, strong proof of the Colonel's Roman Catholicity, in the received account of the history of his adolescence, wherein he was represented to have been the recipient of the angelic charity of an association of pious Roman Catholic ladies of Charleston, S. C., to whom he is said to have been indebted for his education, under careful Roman Catholic priests, in a Roman Catholic institution in or near Baltimore, Md.; and wherein it would probably be as rare to see a charity scholar who was not of the religious faith of the institution, and those to whose piety he might be indebted for his education, as in a Protestant institution, wherein, as in all colleges conducted by Roman Catholic priests, religious (sectarian) instruction is regarded as a point of importance in the training of youth. Not a few of our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens have been giving Col. Fremont credit until lately for Catholic earnestness of soul in return for all they believe him to have received from Roman Catholic piety and zeal in good works, *to the extent of having had a room fitted up in his residence here*, AS A ROMAN CATHOLIC FAMILY CHAPEL.

We know further, that considering his success in life as being mainly the result of the discipline and excellent and solicitous training of a Roman Catholic institution, they have been very proud indeed of his career: and that his recent seeming proclivity for Beecherism, and his sudden evident desire to indoctrinate George Law's Know Nothing Convention, with the idea that they can rely on him to go the whole Know Nothing hog, if North Americanism will support him for the Presidency, has made scores of them sick at the stomach.

Revival of the Hartford Convention.

BUFFALO, July 10.—The State convention to secure unity and efficiency of action in behalf of Kansas met here yesterday. Gov. Reeder was appointed to the chair, and a committee was appointed to prepare a series of resolutions.

On opening the convention to-day, Gov. Reeder made a long speech on the wrongs of Kansas, and asserted her right to admission into the Union under the Topeka constitution. At the close of his remarks he spoke of Gerrit Smith's resolutions as too ultra. Smith defended them, as only recommending the sending of an armed force into Kansas to resist an armed force already there. He believed the time for resistance had arrived. He had already given all the money he could spare for books, provisions, and agricultural implements for Kansas, and he felt that he was now called upon to contribute means to arm and send them out to fight.

Mr. Smith continued in the same strain for a considerable length of time, and was replied to by Gov. Reeder. The latter was in favor of waiting awhile longer, not because Kansas had not received wrongs enough, but because he thought it better to wait until an effective blow could be struck. If it had fallen to him to use the power of the government, he would not have waited, but the oppressors of Kansas would long ere this have been converted into heaps of dead men on the fields of Missouri. He was willing to wait until they had the power he would thus have used; but he did not wish to give the South notice of their intention by marching armed-men into the Territory. He wanted to have the first notice of the blow in the blow itself. The free-State party take the ground that they will exhaust all peaceful remedies: that being done, they will resist to death, and pile the soil with the dead bodies of their oppressors.

Mr. Smith suggested that if this chain of reasoning be correct, the convention should sit with closed doors, as the South could not but know that something was to be done when a resolution was passed for raising $100,000 per month.

Special Correspondence of the Daily Pennsylvanian.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1856.

The debate in the Senate yesterday on Mr. Johnson's motion, who is Chairman of the Committee on Printing, to print 20,000 copies of Judge Douglas' bill for the pacification and settlement of the Kansas imbroglio, was decidedly the raciest of the session. Judge Douglas seemed to be in a happy mood, and he handled those black Abolition fanatics without gloves. He charged upon them, and made his charges good, backed up by irrefragible testimony, that the crimes which had occurred in Kansas were the consequences of the sentiments uttered by them—the Black Republicans—in their speeches here and elsewhere; and, therefore, they were responsible for those offences. He continued in this strain for some moments, during which he was exceedingly eloquent; and also during which the galded jades winced awfully as he pointed his finger at the leaders of this Abolition party in that body. The debate lasted for nine hours; and after the Black Republicans had exhausted all their ammunition, and made all the capital out of the debate that was possible, the resolution was adopted.

MORE NEW GOODS.

Just received, at Reed's New Store, a fresh supply of late Style and Fancy Goods, embracing a large lot of

Ladies' Dress Goods,
French Needle Worked Collars,
Fancy Silks,
Gros de Rhine's,
Blk. Silk Fringes.
Dotted Swiss,
Striped do.
Plaid Naunsook,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Mantua do.
Blk. Silk Cravats,
Byron Collars,
Merino Cassimere,
Gents half-Hose, Mixed and Bro'n.

Also a prime lot of Family Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Corn Starch, Syrup, Molasses, &c. &c.

July 18, 1856.

Public Sale Of LOTS in the Town of Hopewell, Bedford County,

A sale of lots in the town of Hopewell, will take place by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 31st. day of July, 1856.

The Sale to commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

The town of Hopewell, the termination of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road, is located on the east bank of the Juniata, opposite the mouth of Yellow Creek. It is destined to be a large and important town; it is within half a mile of the Coal openings; it lies directly upon the main line of rail road, and at the point where the visitors to Bedford Springs will leave the rail road for the plank road. It is the only point on the main rail road, where the produce of the great rich limestone valleys, watered by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata and its tributaries, can find a convenient shipping place to market. Here they will find a common centre. But the great advantages of Hopewell, are the facilities which it affords to the manufacture of iron. There is no place its superior in Pennsylvania. There is an inexhaustible supply of Coal, iron ore and limestone, and also a great abundance of water-power in and adjoining the town.

☞The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

HENRY K. STRONG,
President.

H. R. COGOSHALL, *Secretary.*
July 18, 1856.

Gaiters and Shoes.

The subscriber would announce to the public that he has just received, and will constantly keep, an assortment of Gentlemen's City made Gaiters and Shoes, also Misses and children Shoes, which he will sell as low as they can be bought any where else, and will sew all *rips* gratis. As he has but a small profit on these Shoes, all sales must be cash.

He continues to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking Business in all its branches at his old stand, and is prepared to accommodate, in the best manner, all who favor him with a call. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

WM. CLAAR.

Bedford, July 18, 1856.

Agent Wanted.

A Responsible Agent wanted to canvass the County of Bedford for a permanent and responsible Insurance Co., to whom good inducements will be offered.

Address D. S.—Box 142, York, Pa.
July 18, 1856.—*

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of John W. Allen, late of Napier Township, Bedford County, deceased, will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARGARET ALLEN,
Adm'x.

July 18, 1856.

Dividend.

A dividend of one per cent, on the capital stock of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Co., has been declared by the managers payable on the 1st August, at the office of E. L. Anderson, Esq.

G. R. MESSERSMITH,
Treasurer.

July 18, 1856.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, de bonis non, on the estate of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry Township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. B. NOBLE.
Adm'r de bonis non.

July 18, 1856.

STORE PROPERTY AND DWELLING FOR SALE.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The subscriber wishes to sell his store property at West End. It is DECIDEDLY one of the best country locations for business in Bedford County, being situated on the Glade Turnpike at the crossings of four public thoroughfares, and in the midst of a good timber country, within 7 miles of the Connellsville Rail Road. The improvements consist of a store-room, with a comfortable and convenient dwelling attached—stabling and warehouse, with other necessary out-buildings, together with a blacksmith and wagon-maker shop, also 16 acres of Land, or more if required. This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms. Possession can be had on the 1st day of October. For further particulars apply to Robert Fyan, Bedford, or the subscriber at Juniata Mills, Bedford County, Pa.

LEWIS N. FYAN.

July 11, 1856.

CAST IRON BOOT JACKS.

ON hand, and for sale, a very superior article of Cast Iron Boot Jacks. Call and see them.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

July 11, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

TO THE FARMERS.

The undersigned informs the farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, that he has made arrangements by which he can furnish, to those desiring, the latest improved and best *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS* of the day, embracing Scott's "Little Giant" Corn and Cob Grinder, guaranteed to grind from 8 to 15 bushels of feed per hour with one horse—Potts' Corn Stalk Cutter and Crasher, warranted to cut from 120 to 160 bushels of feed per hour—Hay and Straw Cutters, in variety—Wheat Drills and Corn Shellers, which are unsurpassed for cheapness and quality—Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cider-mills, &c. &c. In short, every utensil used in or about a farm. Wishing to avoid all imposition, each machine sold by him will be warranted to work as represented, or *no sale*; and, as these machines are procured in most cases directly from the Patentees and Manufacturers, the purchaser will be secure in the right of using.

Prices will be as moderate, and, in some instances, less than the same machines can be procured *singly* from the Manufacturer.

As the demand is very great for the two first named machines, orders should be given soon by those wishing to purchase.

WILLIAM HARTLEY.

June 20, 1856—6m.

Fayette Springs.

This highly agreeable and attractive Mountain resort, has been leased by the subscriber. New buildings and improvements for recreation, amusement, and bathing, in process of erection during the past, will be ready for the accommodation of visitors the present season. The purifying and healing properties of the waters of these springs have been fully tested by chemical analysis, and the experience of individuals proves their efficacy.

THEY NEVER FAIL TO CURE

Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by freely drinking the water and eruptions by bathing and external applications of the deposite of the stream.—These waters are chalybeate of iron, with portions of Magnesia and Salts. In addition to the elevated, healthful and pleasant mountain location of these Springs, they are in the midst of classic ground—wild, romantic, and picturesque scenery—caverns, cataracts and cascades. Within a circuit of four or five miles are FORT NECESSITY,

Washington's First Battle Field,

Washington's Spring and Meadows, which he owned to the day of his death—Dunbars Camp—Braddock and Jumonville's Graves—Delancy's Cave—Ohio Pyle and Cucumber Falls and the Cascades of Meadow Run—easy of access on horseback or in vehicles to be had at the Springs. The streams and woods abound in Trout and Game, affording a rich field for the *disciples of Walton and Nimrod*.

Situate within five minutes walk of the National Road, with regular daily lines of stages passing East and West connecting with Pittsburg Steamboats at Brownsville and with the cars of Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road at Connellsville, render these springs convenient of access in a short day ride from Cumberland and Pittsburgh.

The advantages of our location—our moderate charges, earnest desire and the exertions we will use to give entire satisfaction, and to make our guests comfortable, we hope will not fail to render the *Fayette Springs* one of the most popular and agreeable summer resorts in the country. The present lessee, has been employed at the Springs during several seasons in the capacity of Superintendent, and he flatters himself that his experience in this and other public houses, will not fail in being useful to himself, and in contributing to the comfort and pleasure of his patrons.

Persons wishing to engage rooms or to make further inquiry will please address the proprietor at Fayette Springs P. O. or at Uniontown, Fayette County, Penna.

W. F. BABCOCK.

June 27, 1856—6t.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name of Weisel & Co., in the Carriage making and Blacksmithing business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late Firm will be attended to by Michael & John G. Weisel, who will collect the outstanding notes and accounts and pay the debts.

WM. WEISEL,
MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

May 27, 1856.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the Carriage-making, and Blacksmithing business, under the name and firm of WEISEL & Co. We will endeavour by prompt-ness, attention, and the character of our work, to merit and obtain a fair share of custom.—Our stand is the one heretofore occupied by Weisel & Foster, immediately East of town.

MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

June 6, 1856—3m.

The best collection of Glees ever Published.

TIP-TOP GLEE AND CHORUS BOOK.

A new and choice collection of Copyrights never before harmonized, and many of the Gems of Modern German and Italian Composers, arranged in a familiar style, and adapted to the use of Glee Clubs, Singing Classes, and the Family Circle, by C. JARVIS and J. A. GETZE.

This work contains a great number of new and favorite songs, harmonized in a style adapted to general purposes, while many of the gems of Mendelsshon, Abt. Kuchen, and other celebrated composers, are presented in an original form. The great variety of musical compositions here introduced, eminently adapts it to the taste and capacity of the Singing School, the Glee Club and the Family Circle.

☞Price one dollar.

Just published by Lee & Walker, No. 188 Chesnut street, and J. B. Lippincot & Co., No. 20 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

☞Sample copies will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $1.

May 16, 1856—4m.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

HATS.—Mens' Panama, Leghorn, and Braid Hats; also boys and childrens hats, for sale by

CRAMER & CO.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.,
OF LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates. Capital, $300,000. Charter Perpetual.

DIRECTORS.—Hon. John J. Pearce, John B. Hall, Charles A. Mayer, Charles Crist, Peter Dickinson, Hon. G. C. Harvey, T. T. Abrams, D. J. Jackman, W. White, Thos. Kitchen.

HON. G. C. HARVEY, Pres.
T. T. ABRAMS, Vice Pres.
THOS. KITCHEN, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Samuel H. Lloyd, A. A. Winegardner, L. A. Mackey, A. White, James Quiggle, John W. Maynard, Hon. Simon Cameron, Thos. Bowman, D. D., Wm. Vanderbelt, Wm. Fearon, Dr. J. S. Crawford, A. Updegraff, James Armstrong, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A. S. RUSSELL,
Ag't for Bedford and Fulton Counties.

Bedford, May 16, 1856—1y.

MORE

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned home from the Eastern Cities with a large stock of Summer Goods, and is now exhibiting

AT CHEAP SIDE

a general assortment of new style of Summer Goods, comprising a great variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, which consists in part of black and fancy Silks, Challi, Lawns, DeLaines, Madonna Cloths, Alpacas, Debege, Mantillas, &c., &c. Also a great variety of black and fancy Cloths and Cassimeres. Linen and Cottonade for Gentlemen and Boys' wear.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & BONNETS.

Groceries—Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Shad, Herring and Mackerel, Bacon, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Churns, &c.

The above stock consists of every article usually kept in store—all of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or approved produce.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

June 13, 1856. G. W. RUPP.

DAGUERREOTYPES
AND AMBROTYPES.

READER have you ever heard of GETTYS' inimitable Daguerreotypes? If not go at once to his Saloon and see for yourself: and if you want a likeness of yourself or friends, as true as Nature and Art combined can make it, that is the place to get it. If you want a picture put up in the most approved style and of the best materials—or, in short, if you want the worth of your money in a splendid Daguerreotype or Ambrotype, go to

GETTYS,

as he is the only Artist in Bedford County who can take the new style of Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

He spares no pains to give full satisfaction, and permits no picture to go out until he is confident that it will do so. Having just returned from the East, he is in possession of all the late improvements in the Art, and can assure his patrons that he can furnish them with a style of pictures not taken by any other person in the County.

Rooms at the "Exchange Building," or Odd Fellows Hall, immediately above the store of Mr. A. B. Cramer.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.

June 6, 1856.

NEW STORE.

And New Goods.

Mrs. AGNIS SAUPP would announce to her friends and the public that she has opened a Dry Goods Store in the room occupied as the Post office, where she has just received and opened a handsome assortment of new style Spring and Summer goods, embracing in part, Black and Fancy Silks, French and Flounced Lawns, of all prices, Shallies and Braze Delains, Curtain Drapery, of all prices, Wool De Lains, of all Colors, Cambrick and Swiss muslins, Buttons, Braids, Cords, Edgings, and Insertings, Ladies and Misses Shoes, together with a little of almost everything to be found in Dry Goods Stores.

She has also on hand, a large and well selected assortment of HARDWARE, which will be sold low, in order to close out this branch of business. She hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public. Purchasers will please call and examine for themselves.

April 11, 1856.

PATENT

WASHING MACHINE.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford County, that they have purchased the patent for the above Machine, from the patentee, (C. Hollinsworth, State of Indiana,) and are now prepared to manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, the Floating Ball or Knuckle Washing Machine, at St. Clairsville.

This Machine works well, and a girl of fourteen years, can perform the largest Washing in a very short time, and the amount of clothes and soaps saved in a year, will pay for the Machine. Everybody should have one of these Machines.

Some of the citizens of St. Clairsville have tried it, and can testify to what we have said concerning it.

D. C. WETSELL,
D. R. KOONS.

June 6, 1856.

MRS. E. GOODZEIT,
MILLINER, BEDFORD PA.

IS prepared to furnish Ladies and Misses with every variety of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, on the most favorable terms. She has just received from the City a large and elegant assortment of Bonnets, Flats, &c., which she is prepared to trim so as to suit the taste of the purchaser. She keeps constantly on hand Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Flounces, Laces, and all other trimmings, to which she respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity. She also keeps Bonnets ready trimmed. From long experience in the business, she feels satisfied that she can please all who favor her with their custom, both as to style and price. Thankful for the flattering encouragement heretofore received, she asks a continuance of the patronage of the public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallable a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficent to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle, For sale at Dr. B. F. Reamer's Bedford. April 25, 1856-1y.

☞A SECRET FOR THE LADIES.—HOW TO PRESERVE BEAUTY.—Don't use Chalk, Lily White, or any of the so-called cosmetics, to conceal a faded or sallow complexion.

If you would have the roses brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor infused through the system, get a bottle of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and take it according to directions. It does not taste quite as well as your sweet-meats; but, if after a few doses you do not find your health and beauty reviving, your step elastic and vigorous, the whole system refreshed and invigorated like a Spring morning, then your case is hopeless; and all the valuable certificates we possess, go for nought. It is the greatest purifier of the blood known; is perfectly harmless, and at the same time powerfully efficacious.

See advertisement.

Great Cure of Piles.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 12th, 1855.

Dear Sir—It is with much pleasure that I take this opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of a few bottles of "*Hoofland's German Bitters.*" For a number of years I have been sorely and severely afflicted with a pain in the stomach, attended by severe attacks of the *Piles*, for which I tried a great many remedies, but without affording me any relief. Being advised to use the *German Bitters*, I did so, using in connexion, for the *Piles*, your *Spikenard Ointment*, and I now inform you that they have entirely cured me and restored me to health, and I would advise all the afflicted to use your valuable medicines, &c.

Respectfully yours, MARGARET REPSHER,
No. 45 Plum street, Camden, N. J.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.
See advertisement.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—To have a teazing cough or cold, with a perpetual dripping from the nose and soreness of the breast and lungs is truly annoying, and such of our readers who may be afflicted in that way, we would say go to Rupp's store and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and you will be relieved of a great deal of suffering, and probably saved from some more formidable lung disease.

TO THE LADIES.

THE subscriber would invite the attention of the Ladies to a new article intended to deposite water from the wash-bowl—a convenient and handsome accompaniment to the wash-stand, preferable to anything of the kind yet in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

July 11, 1856.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford county to distribute the money in the hands of Daniel B. Wisegarver and John Mower, Esqrs. Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jonn Wisegarver, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday the 12th day of August next, at his office in Bedford, when and where all interested can attend if they desire.

JOB MANN, Auditor.

July 11, 1856.

MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, WITH "WOODS' IMPROVEMENT."

Farmers of Bedford and Blair Counties are informed that this justly celebrated machine can be had by application to

W. W. JACKSON,
A. DE ARMIT,
Agents for Blair and Bedford Counties.

July 4, 1856.

CHEAP CLOTHING.

S. HERSHMAN & CO., would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford County, that they have opened a Clothing store in Hollidaysburg—No. 5, Loyd's Row.

July 4, 1856.

Purify Your Blood.

The Wonder of the Nineteenth Century.

Important and of great Consideration to the Suffering.

T. A. HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to" none equal this wonderful preparation.—Only three years have elapsed since the discoverer (who spent a decade in studying, experimentalizing, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized, by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root, have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because, on being tested, they have been found to contain noxious ingredients which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones,	Habitual Costiveness,
Debility,	Indigeston,
Diseases of the Kidneys,	Liver Coplaints
Dispepsia,	Piles,
Erysipelas,	Pulmonary Diseases,
Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Fistula;	Syphilis,
And all Skin diseases.	

Besides curing the above, it is also known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system.

In short, it is, without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect on the system, the most efficacious as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietors knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparant to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE in the market.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

☞This medecine can be procured at all extensive Drug houses.

July 4, 1856—1y*.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

REMOVED.

The undersigned, thankful (as advertisements say) for past favors at the Colonade store, in Bedford, would respectfully announce to his patrons and friends generally, that he has removed his entire stock of goods to his new brick store room lately occupied by Peter Radebaugh, opposite the Bedford Hotel. His supply of goods is fresh, new and fashionable. His new room has been neatly and elegantly fitted up and remodeled.

All kinds of produce are taken in exchange for goods.

He hopes to be continued in the favor of his patrons and the public.

JACOB REED.

July 4, 1856.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

The subscribers having entered into partnership in the mercantile Business, would announce to their friends and the public in general that they have just returned from the East and are now opening and exhibiting in the store room formerly occupied by Elias M. Fisher, a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part of DRESS GOODS of the very latest style, Brilliants, Lawns, Alpacca, plain and figured Delaines, all colors, black and fancy Silks, Muslin from a fip up, bleached and unbleached; Prints from a fip up, Shallies, summer Shawls and Mantillas, Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinetts; a large assortment of mens and boys summer wear from 12 cents up; a great variety of Marseilles Vestings, all colors; cotton Chain, Hosiery in great variety, N. W. Collars from 3 cents up; silk and linen Handkerchiefs; also a large assortment of mens and boys summer Hats, Boots and Shoes in great variety, &c. &c.

Also a large assortment of the best GROCERIES, such as super Golden Syrup, N. O. and sugar-house Molasses, Rio Coffee, N. O. Clarified, Geanulated, and steam Sugars, Teas, Spices, Chocolate, Essence Coffee, Tobacco, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Queensware and Glassware, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved Produce. We respectfully invite all in search of bargains to give us a call. Our goods will be shewn with pleasure whether purchased or not.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, April 18, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOVER,

Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford that she has just received and opened, at her store in Bedford, the most elegant assortment of

DRESS GOODS

ever brought to the place, embracing Silks, Crapes, Challies, Lawns, Berages, plain and figured Suisses, French and Domestic Ginghams, Suisse and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Bonnets, Parasols, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest and most elegant styles. Gloves, Mitts, Hose, Undersleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings. Handkerchiefs, and Ladies, Misses, and Childrens Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes, in great variety. In brief, her entire stock has been selected with the greatest care, and is general enough to please the tastes of all, whether plain or gay. Please call and judge for yourselves.

May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

Machine Cards.

The subscriber is still engaged in the manufacturing of Superior Machine Cards for Cotton and Wollen Factories. The best quality of Leather and Wire used in making the above, and after an experience of twenty-five years, is prepared to warrant them equal to any made in this country. I am also making superior Leather Bands, cemented and copper-riveted, the stretch taken out by powerful machinery.—Elevator Straps for Grist Mills also.

Leather Hose of superior quality, made as above.

JOHN H. HASKELL,
No. 33 South Eutaw Street,
Baltimore, Md.

May 16, 1856-2m.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing on my farm—either by fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending without respect to persons. WM. CHENOWETH.

Bedford Township, April 25, 1856.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

The Wonder of the Age!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure Cholera, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Tooth ache, Head ache, and Pains of all kinds or no pay. Great cure of Rheumatism. Capt. COMSTOCK, of the steamer Baltic (Collins line,) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment. Case of Cholera. Mr. J Wright of the Firm of J. Wright & Co. of No. 116 Chartree St. New. Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias' Liniment. Vomiting and Colic. Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16 Essex St. New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—Depot 60 Gourtland St. New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Agent—ROBERT FYAN, Bedford: A. Bunn, Schellsburg: John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; V. Wyant, Toll House east of Bloody-Run, J. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run. Nov. 7, 1855.—1y.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,

No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Rag, Cotton and Hemp Carpeting.

Floor Oil Cloths, White and Check Matting just received by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has removed his Clothing Store to the room next door to the office of Dr. Watson, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Clothing for Men and Boys, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

S. SONABORN would announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has just received another large supply of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

The University's FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complaints of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels; Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23, 1855.

Jos. W. Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

John Moorhead,

(Successor to King & Moorhead)

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

D. Border, Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

Gentlemens' Gaiters and Shoes—Mens' and Boys Shoes and Boots; also Ladies, Misses, and Childrens do., for sale by

CRAMER & CO.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday April 1st, 1856, Trains will leave daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Going South, leave junction with Pennsylvania Railroad at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. Going North, leave Stonerstown at 6.30 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

TRAINS NORTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Stonerstown,	6.30	1.00
Fisher's Summit,	6.46	1.18
Rough & Ready,	7.03	1.33
Coffee Run,	7.11	1.41
Markleburg,	7.23	1.53
M'Connellstown,	7.43	2.13
Arrive at Huntingdon,	7.58	2.28

TRAINS SOUTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon,	9.00	5.00
M'Connellstown,	9.15	5.15
Markleburg,	9.35	5.35
Coffee Run,	9.47	5.47
Rough & Ready,	9.55	5.55
Fisher's Summit,	10.12	6.12
Arrive at Stonerstown,	10.28	6.28

By this arrangement passengers East will connect with the 3 o'clock P. M. Mail Train on the Pennsylvania Rail Road; also the Fast Line, 9.32 P. M., for Philadelphia.

The 5 o'clock train from Huntingdon will leave after the arrival of the Mail Train from Philadelphia, thus causing no detention to passengers for Broad Top or Bedford. Passengers going West will arrive at Huntingdon in time to take either the 5 o'clock Mail Train or the Fast Line at 8.08 P. M.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each passenger. Freight received by the Conductor and forwarded to any of the above points at *owner's risk*. For any further information enquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON,
April 11, 1856. Superintendent.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of SANSOM & GEPHART, in the Dry Goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to have their accountss settled up by the 1st of May. The books and accounts will be found in the hands of A. J. Sansom until that time.

A. J. SANSOM,
WM. GEPHART.

April 1, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the business in the room lately occupied by Isaac Leppel on the corner of Juliana and Pitt Streets, opposite Dr. F. C. Reamer's Drug and Book Store, where he will be happy to see all his friends.

A. J. SANSOM.

April 11, 1856.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands —investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

WANTED at Reed's Colonade Store.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Buckwheat—also all other approved produce, in exchange for goods at cash prices.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed WILLIAM S. BEERS, & Co., Proprietors, No. 304 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

D. E. WUNDERLICH. E. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

**They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

Shoe Store.

A. B. Cramer & Co have just received a very large stock of Boots and Shoes suitable for fall and Winter—part styles as follows:

Mens' Superior Waxed Doubled Sole Boots
Mens' " City made Calf do
Mens' " Heavy Kip-Lined do
Youth's " Waxed Doubled Sole do
Youth's " Kip " " do
Boys' " Kip " " do
Boys' " Calf " " do
Womens' " Doubled Sole Kip Bootees
Womens' " " fine Calf and Seal do
Womens' " fine Goat Morocco do
Women's " Parodi Bootees—very handsome.
Girls Morocco, Kip and Calfskin Bootees
Children Shoes of every style and Price.
Doubled sole Gaiters—Gum Shoes &c.; in fact Boots and Shoes to suit every purchaser.—If you want a pair of Boots or Shoes please give us a call and you shall be suited in price and quality.

☞Exchange Store is the place to buy Boots and Shoes!

Oct. 12, 1855.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

S. J. M'CAUSLIN, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*

Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.